

XXVIII.—*Contributions to a Knowledge of Malayan Entomology*.—Part I. By W. L. DISTANT.

## Order LEPIDOPTERA.

## RHOPALOCERA.

*Melanitis abdulle*, n. sp.

Wings above dark fuliginous brown, somewhat paler at outer margins. Wings beneath ochraceous, thickly mottled with brown; anterior wings with two broad and irregular dark fasciæ crossing cell and wing, some irregular waved markings beyond cell, and some small and indistinct ocellated spots placed in irregular series on outer discal area, of which the most distinct are two separated by the upper discoidal nervule, and two separated by the second median nervule; posterior wings with a narrow dark fascia passing a little beyond end of cell, beyond which the colour is uniformly darker and more opaque, and on which is included a series of six submarginal ocellated spots placed between the nervules, of which the second (situate above the discoidal nervule) and the sixth (placed near the anal angle) are somewhat the smallest. Body and legs more or less concolorous with wings.

Exp. wings 63 millim.

*Hab.* Malay peninsula, Province Wellesley.

This species is somewhat allied to the Ceylonese *M. tambra*, and the Javan *M. suyudana*, Moore, from both of which, beyond colour-differences on the under surface, it differs by the non-falcate apex of the anterior wings.

*Tenaris Birchi*, n. sp.

♂. Anterior wings above pale fuscous. Posterior wings greyish white, costal area to above the median nervules pale fuscous, with a large ocellated spot, of which the centre is blackish with a pale central eye, situate between the second and third median nervules, and which is broadly surrounded with ochraceous; a second very indistinct spot is situate on and above the lower subcostal nervule. Anterior wings beneath as above, but darker towards base. Posterior wings beneath as above, but with the basal area obliquely and not beyond the lower median nervule dark fuscous; the lower ocellated spot larger and brighter, the upper spot bright and concolorous but smaller, and situate on the subcostal nervules. Palpi ochraceous. Body dark obscure ochraceous.

Exp. wings 70 millim.

*Hab.* Singapore.

This species is allied to the Javan *T. Horsfieldii*, with a male of which, contained in the British Museum, my friend Mr. Butler has kindly compared it, and who writes me that it differs from that species by being "smaller, greyer in colour; the posterior wings have no blackish external border, and the upper ocellus is decidedly smaller. In some respects it is nearer to a species which we have from Borneo, but is smaller, has much smaller and less broadly zoned ocelli, and the dusky colouring on under surface of posterior wings confined to basal third instead of occupying half the wing."

This species was presented by J. K. Birch, Esq., of Province Wellesley, who captured it in Singapore, where he observed it flying whilst walking along a road. He writes, "Seeing it was a strange one, I knocked it down with a stick," thus not only securing an undescribed species, but for the first time proving that the genus *Tenaris* is found in the Malay peninsula.

Both this and the preceding species will be subsequently figured in my 'Rhopalocera Malayana.'

## Order RHYNCHOTA.

### HOMOPTERA.

#### *Pyrops javanensis*, n. sp.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and tegmina pale ochraceous, thickly but minutely spotted with black; tegmina also sparingly covered with larger reddish ochraceous spots, apex of scutellum unspotted. Wings creamy white. Body above fuscous, thickly covered with a white waxy pile, margins of segmental incisures ochraceous. Head, sternum, and tegmina beneath as above, the last paler; legs ochraceous, femora with a distinct black annulation near apex and an indistinct annulation between that and base; anterior and intermediate tibiæ with about four black spots placed outwardly, the one nearest base more or less continued as an annulation beneath, posterior tibiæ with five or six black spots placed outwardly, the sides of all the tibiæ more or less finely black-spotted; tarsi with the apices of the joints more or less fuscous. Rostrum ochraceous, the apex pitchy and passing the intermediate coxæ.

Exp. tegm. 92 millim., long. cap. 24 millim.

*Hab.* Java.

This species is closely allied to *P. nobilis*, Westw., from

which it differs in the following particulars:—the prolongation of the head is not prominently and dentately spined, as in Westwood's species, but only obtusely spined, thus giving the head a much more slender appearance, the spines in both species being arranged in six longitudinal series, two above, two beneath, and one on each side; the black spotting is also much more minute, and the colour of the dorsal surface of the abdomen different.

I have received *P. nobilis* both from the Malay peninsula and Sumatra, whilst Java thus produces a distinct though closely allied species.

*Pyrops mustelinus*, n. sp.

. Body and tegmina above and beneath ochraceous, the head, pronotum, scutellum, sternum, and tegmina minutely black-spotted; tegmina with the veins reddish ochraceous; anal appendage black, thickly margined with white pile. Wings pale creamy white, the veins pale ochraceous. Femora ochraceous, annulated with black near apex, and with a few small black spots between the annulation and base; tibiae more or less black-spotted, tarsi with the apices of the joints more or less fuscous.

Exp. tegm. 55 millim., long. cap.  $14\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* Java.

This species is allied to the Indian *P. punctatus*, Oliv., from which it differs by the much more prolonged head, the apex of which is not distinctly curved upwards, and which is also more spotted with black than in Olivier's species; the abdomen above is ochraceous, and not black, &c.

XXIX.—Notes on the Palaeozoic Bivalved Entomostraca\*.—

No. XVI. By T. RUPERT JONES, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

[Plates VI. & IX.]

I. *Some Palaeozoic and other Bivalved Entomostraca from Siberian Russia.* (Pl. VI.)

IN the summer of 1882 Professor A. Karpinsky, of the Mining Institute at St. Petersburg, asked me to examine and report

\* Notes No. XV. appeared in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for November 1882, ser. 5, vol. x. pp. 358-360.